

DATE: Monday, July 14, 2003 Printable Copy Create Case



Set Name Query side by side		Hit Count Set Name result set		
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ				
<u>L17</u>	((430/302)!.CCLS.) and (eras\$ or reus\$) same (phosphoric or phosphate)	0	<u>L17</u>	
<u>L16</u>	11 and (eras\$ or reus\$) same (phosphoric or phosphate)	0	<u>L16</u>	
<u>L15</u>	11 and eras\$ same (phosphoric or phosphate)	0	<u>L15</u>	
<u>L14</u>	L13 or l12	5	<u>L14</u>	
<u>L13</u>	18 and 17	1	<u>L13</u>	
<u>L12</u>	111 and 110	4	<u>L12</u>	
<u>L11</u>	('5698360'  '6087066'  '5700619'  '6451505')[PN]	4	<u>L11</u>	
<u>L10</u>	L9 not 17	26	<u>L10</u>	
<u>L9</u>	l6 and ((430/302)!.CCLS.)	31	<u>L9</u>	
<u>L8</u>	('6309792')[PN]	1	<u>L8</u>	
<u>L7</u>	L6 and 11	17	<u>L7</u>	
<u>L6</u>	(phosphoric near2 acid or phosphate near2 salt) same aqueous same (clean\$ or refresh\$ or eras\$ or hydrophiliz\$)	930	<u>L6</u>	
<u>L5</u>	L4 and (refresh\$ or clean\$ or eras\$)	90	<u>L5</u>	
<u>L4</u>	11 and 13	152	<u>L4</u>	
<u>L3</u>	(phosphoric near2 acid or phosphate near2 salt) same aqueous	19605	<u>L3</u>	
<u>L2</u>	(101/478 OR 101/425).CCLS.	895	<u>L2</u>	
<u>L1</u>	((101/453  101/454  101/455  101/456  101/457  101/458  101/459  101/460  101/461  101/462  101/463.1  101/464  101/465  101/466  101/467 )!.CCLS. )	2258	<u>L1</u>	

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

7/14/03 12:24 PM

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## **Search Results -** Record(s) 1 through 5 of 5 returned.

1. Document ID: US 6451505 B1

L14: Entry 1 of 5

File: USPT

Sep 17, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6451505 B1

TITLE: Imageable element and method of preparation thereof

<u>US Patent No.</u> (1): 6451505

Brief Summary Text (75):

For the preparation of printing plates, the imageable composition is applied, preferably by coating techniques, onto a suitable support such as a metal, polymeric film, ceramic, or polymeric-coated paper using conventional procedures and equipment. Suitable metals include aluminum, zinc or steel, but preferably, the metal is aluminum. A most preferred support is an electrochemically grained and sulfuric acid anodized aluminum sheet that has been further treated with an acrylamide-vinylphosphonic acid copolymer according to the teaching in U.S. Pat. No. 5,368,974 (incorporated herein by reference). Such elements are generally known as lithographic printing plates, but other useful elements include printed circuit boards. Typically, an aluminum substrate is first grained by brushing in dry condition, by brushing with an abrasive suspension, or by electrochemical brushing, for example in a hydrochloric acid electrolyte. The grained plates, which optionally have been subjected to an anodic oxidation in sulfuric or phosphoric acid, are then subjected to a hydrophilizing treatment, preferably in aqueous solutions of polyvinyl phosphonic acid or phosphoric acid. Such substrate pretreatments are well known to those of skill in the art.

<u>Current US Cross Reference Classification</u> (2): 430/302

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference Sequences Attachments

1000 Draw Desc Image

2. Document ID: US 6309792 B1

L14: Entry 2 of 5

File: USPT

Oct 30, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6309792 B1

\*\* See image for Certificate of Correction \*\*

TITLE: IR-sensitive composition and use thereof for the preparation of printing plate precursors

<u>US Patent No.</u> (1): 6309792

Brief Summary Text (139):

For the manufacture of offset printing plate precursors, conventional carriers can be used; the use of an aluminum carrier is especially preferred. When an aluminum carrier is used it is preferred that it is first roughened by brushing in a dry state, brushing with an abrasive suspension or electrochemically, e.g. in an hydrochloric acid

electrolyte; the roughened plates, which were optionally anodically oxidized in sulfuric or phosphoric acid, are then subjected to a <a href="https://www.hydrophilizing.after treatment">hydrophilizing after treatment</a>, preferably in an <a href="https://www.acid.org/phosphoric.acid.">acid.org/phosphoric.acid.</a> The details of the above-mentioned substrate pretreatment are <a href="https://www.acid.org/phosphoric.acid.">well-known</a> to the person skilled in the art.

<u>Current US Cross Reference Classification</u> (1): 101/456

<u>Current US Cross Reference Classification</u> (2): 101/463.1

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference Sequences Attachments

MMC Draini Desc Image

3. Document ID: US 6087066 A

L14: Entry 3 of 5

File: USPT

Jul 11, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6087066 A

\*\* See image for Certificate of Correction \*\*

TITLE: Polyvinyl acetals having imido groups and use thereof in photosensitive compositions

<u>US Patent No.</u> (1):

Brief Summary Text (49):

For the preparation of planographic printing plates, aluminum as the carrier is first grained by brushing in a dry state, brushing with abrasive suspensions or electrochemically, e.g. in a hydrochloric acid electrolyte. The grained plates, which were optionally anodically oxidized in sulfuric or phosphoric acid, are then subjected to hydrophilizing aftertreatment, preferably in aqueous solutions of polyvinyl phosphoric acid, sodium silicate or phosphoric acid. The details of the above-mentioned substrate pretreatment are well-known to the person skilled in the art.

<u>Current US Cross Reference Classification</u> (4): 430/302

Full Title Citation Front Review Classification Date Reference Sequences Attachments

KWIC Draw Desc Image

4. Document ID: US 5700619 A

L14: Entry 4 of 5

File: USPT

Dec 23, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5700619 A

TITLE: Acetal polymers and use thereof in photosensitive compositions and lithographic printing plates

<u>US Patent No.</u> (1): 5700619

Brief Summary Text (69):

For the preparation of planographic printing plates aluminum as the carrier is first roughened by brushing in a dry state, brushing with abrasive suspensions or electrochemically, e.g. in an hydrochloric acid electrolyte. The roughened plates, which were optionally anodically oxidized in sulfuric or phosphoric acid, are then

subjected to a <u>hydrophilizing aftertreatment</u>, preferably in an <u>aqueous solution of</u> polyvinyl phosphonic acid, sodium silicate or <u>phosphoric acid</u>. The details of the above-mentioned substrate pretreatment are well-known to the person skilled in the art.

 $\frac{\text{Current US Cross Reference Classification}}{430/302} \hspace{0.1cm} \textbf{(4):} \\$ 

Full Title | Cdation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | MMC | Draw Desc | Image |

5. Document ID: US 5698360 A

L14: Entry 5 of 5 | File: USPT | Dec 16, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5698360 A

\*\* See image for Certificate of Correction \*\*

TITLE: Sulfonamido substituted acetal polymers and use thereof in photo-sensitive compositions and lithographic printing plates

<u>US Patent No.</u> (1): 5698360

Brief Summary Text (49):

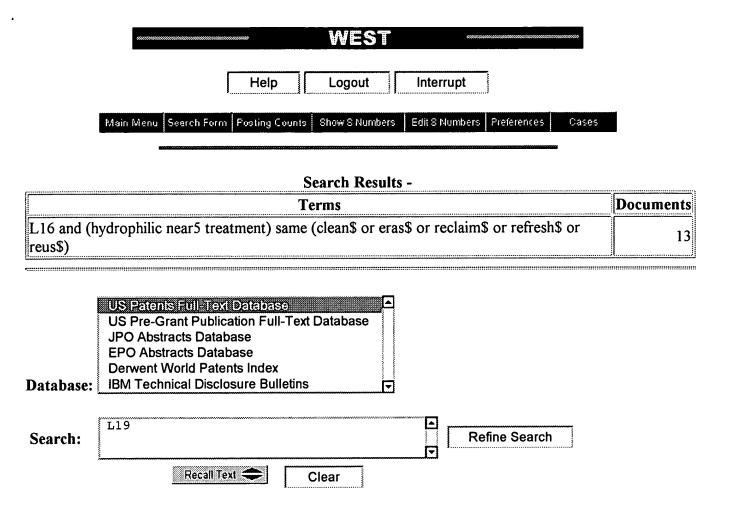
For the preparation of planographic printing plates aluminum as the carrier is first toughened by brushing in a dry state, brushing with abrasive suspensions or electrochemically, e.g. in an hydrochloric acid electrolyte. The roughened plates, which were optionally anodically oxidized in sulfuric or phosphoric acid, are then subjected to a hydrophilizing aftertreatment, preferably in an aqueous solution of polyvinyl phosphonic acid, sodium silicate or phosphoric acid. The details of the above-mentioned substrate pretreatment are well-known to the person skilled in the art.

<u>Current US Cross Reference Classification</u> (4): 430/302

Full   Title   Citation   Front   Review   Classification   Date   Refere				
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Terms	Documents			
L13 or l12	5			

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Search History

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Set Name Query Hit Count Set Name side by side result set DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ L16 and (hydrophilic near5 treatment) same (clean\$ or eras\$ or 13 L19 L19 reclaim\$ or refresh\$ or reus\$) L16 and hydrophiliz\$ same (clean\$ or eras\$ or reclaim\$ or refresh\$ or L18 3 <u>L18</u> reus\$) 160 L17 L16 and hydrophiliz\$ L17 <u>L16</u> ((430/302)!.CCLS.) 1601 L16 14 and (reclaim\$) 6 <u>L15</u> L15 11 and (eras\$ or clean\$) same (hydrophiliz\$ or hydrophilic near3 L14 27 L14 treatment) 12 and (eras\$ or clean\$) same (hydrophiliz\$ or hydrophilic near3 5 <u>L13</u> L13 treatment) 16 L12 12 and hydrophiliz\$ L12 2 L11 L11 12 and hydrophilic near3 treatment 14 and (eras\$ or clean\$) same hydrophilic near3 treatment 11 L10 L10 50 <u>L9</u> L9 14 and (eras\$ or clean\$) and hydrophilic near3 treatment 96 L8 14 and (eras\$ or clean\$) and hydrophilic near3 treat\$ L8 5 L7 L5 and (clean\$ same hydrophiliz\$) <u>L7</u> 16 <u>L6</u> L6 L5 and hydrophiliz\$ 101 L5 L5 L4 and (eras\$ or reus\$ near2 substrate) 2273 L4 L4 12 or 11 296 L3 L3 12 or 11L2 57 L2 L2 ((101/478)!.CCLS.) ((101/453 | 101/454 | 101/455 | 101/456 | 101/457 | 101/458 | 101/459 |101/460 |101/461 |101/462 |101/463.1 |101/464 |101/465 |101/466 2258 L1 <u>L1</u> |101/467 )!.CCLS. )

## **END OF SEARCH HISTORY**